DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF LOMAPTERA (COLEOPTERA: SCARABÆIDÆ, SUBFAMILY CETONIDES).

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LOMAPTERA HACKERI, n.sp.

Black, or deep blackish-purple; with, or without a faint greenish gloss; each elytron with a large patch of deep red, the two patches almost conjoined close to the suture, along which they extend to about the middle; oblique on their outer edges. Undersurface of head with dense yellowish hairs; prosternum in parts and front coxe with greyish hair; legs in places with short blackish setæ; abdomen with a few scattered bristles; elsewhere glabrous.

Head with dense punctures in front, becoming much finer and sparser on vertex. Prothorax transversely strigose on sides, then with punctures; the disc itself almost impunctate. Scutellum entirely concealed. Elytra transversely or obliquely strigose, except on shoulders and close to scutellar lobe, where there are a few minute punctures only. Sides of undersurface and the femora transversely or obliquely strigose. Pygidium pointed and densely strigose. Tibiae curved, and with deep scattered punctures. Length 320, 23 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen district (Henry Hacker).

Mr. Hacker took numerous specimens of this fine insect in the Coen district of North Queensland, a district which appears to be singularly rich in showy beetles, especially Cetonidæ and Longicornes, and which he was the first entomologist to explore.

In build and punctures the species is much like *cinnamomea*, but the colour is very different from that, or in fact from any previously described Australian species. The outer line of the subconjoined elytral markings is much like a v, but the markings are sometimes very indistinct or altogether absent. The pygidium is more densely strigose than elsewhere and from some directions appears to be covered with small overlapping plates. *

The female is more robust and has the pygidium more produced than in the male, and the abdomen is convex instead of concave along the middle.

LOMAPTERA MACROSTICTA, n.sp.

3. Flavous, base of head and a large oval spot, common to prothorax and elytra, green with a coppery gloss; parts of undersurface and of legs coppery-green, or with a coppery-green gloss; tips of tarsal joints infuscate. Undersurface of head, prosternum, sides of meso- and of metasternum, and of abdomen, front coxe and femora, and inner margin of hind tibiæ, with yellowish hair.

Head with dense punctures in front, becoming sparser but no smaller on vertex. Prothorax with sparse and minute punctures on disc, becoming denser and larger towards, and more or less confluent or substrigose on, sides. Scutellum entirely concealed. Elytra densely strigose, except near shoulders and about scutellar lobe, where there are fairly large punctures (except at the base itself). Pygidium widely rounded and densely strigose. Femora obliquely strigose. Length 23 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen district (Henry Hacker).

Allied to *L. Duboulayi** but smaller, more compact and less coarsely sculptured, the green portion of the prothorax covering a smaller area in proportion and of the elytra covering less than one-third of the surface, instead of the entire surface except the margins. On the prothorax the large spot is truncated almost

^{*}There is nothing in the Latin diagnosis of *L. marginata* Kraatz, to distinguish it from the widely distributed *Duboulayi*.

at the apex, its sides to the base (where it is widest) are slightly sinuous and it occupies about two-thirds of the surface; on the elytra it extends rather more than one-third of their length from the base along the suture, and covers considerably less area than on the prothorax. To the naked eye it appears almost perfectly oval, except that the small end is truncated. In a specimen in Mr. Hacker's collection the greenish marking is interrupted at the base of the elytra. On the specimen before me there is a small indistinct spot on each side near the front of the prothorax, and, when viewed obliquely, the flavous portions are seen to have a very decided coppery-green gloss.